

S. R. No. 540—By Senator Herring: Extending welcome to students and teachers of Govalle School of Austin.

S. R. No. 550—By Senator Watson: Extending welcome to teachers and students of 8th Grade from the Gholson School.

#### Memorial Resolutions

S. R. No. 534—By Senator Watson: Memorial resolution for H. M. Evers.

S. R. No. 541—By Senator Watson: Memorial resolution for Mrs. T. C. Westbrook.

S. R. No. 542—By Senator Watson: Memorial resolution for Walter V. Fort.

S. R. No. 543—By Senator Watson: Memorial resolution for Edward Doherty.

S. R. No. 544—By Senator Watson: Memorial resolution for Mrs. J. Frank Smith.

S. R. No. 545—By Senator Watson: Memorial resolution for W. H. Brinkley.

S. R. No. 546—By Senator Watson: Memorial resolution for Jack Smallwood.

S. R. No. 547—By Senator Watson: Memorial resolution for George F. Read.

S. R. No. 548—By Senator Watson: Memorial resolution for Rev. W. D. Magness.

S. R. No. 549—By Senator Watson: Memorial resolution for Thomas James Carson.

#### Recess

On motion of Senator Krueger the Senate at 5:13 o'clock p.m. took recess until 11:00 o'clock a.m. tomorrow.

#### SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY (Continued)

(Thursday, May 16, 1963)

#### After Recess

The Senate met at 11:00 o'clock a.m., and was called to order by the President.

#### Message from the House

Hall of the House of Representatives  
Austin, Texas,  
May 16, 1963.

Hon. Preston Smith, President of the Senate.

Sir: I am directed by the House to inform the Senate that the House has passed the following:

H. J. R. No. 77, Proposing an amendment to Section 7 of Article V of the Constitution of the State of Texas.

Respectfully submitted,  
DOROTHY HALLMAN,  
Chief Clerk, House of Representatives

#### Senate Resolution 552

Senator Hardeman by unanimous consent offered the following resolution:

Whereas, On the 14th day of May, 1963, a little ray of sunshine was ushered into the lives of our distinguished colleague, Honorable J. P. Word, and Mrs. Word with the birth of Amy Alice; and

Whereas, This young lady has assumed a position in such household that her every whimper and wish will be a command; and

Whereas, It is the desire of the Senate to extend congratulations and best wishes to the doting parents and the lovely young Amy Alice; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the 58th Legislature, That it does hereby extend its congratulations and best wishes to Amy Alice, as well as to the fond parents, and that a copy of this resolution, under the official seal of the Senate, be forwarded to Miss Amy Alice Word by the Secretary of the Senate.

#### HARDEMAN

Signed—Lieutenant Governor Preston Smith; Aikin, Bates, Blanchard, Calhoun, Cole, Colson, Creighton, Crump, Dies, Hall, Harrington, Hazlewood, Herring, Kazen, Kennard, Krueger, Moffett, Moore, Owen, Parkhouse, Patman, Ratliff, Reagan, Richter, Rogers, Schwartz, Spears, Strong, Watson, Word.

The resolution was read.

On motion of Senator Aikin and by unanimous consent the names of

the Lieutenant Governor and all of the Senators were added to the resolution as signers thereof.

The resolution was then adopted.

#### Senate Resolution 553

Senator Hardeman by unanimous consent offered the following resolution:

Whereas, We are honored today to have as a guest in Austin, and of the Senate, the Honorable Earle B. Mayfield of Tyler, Texas; and

Whereas, This native Texan has rendered distinguished service to his State and country as State Senator from 1907-1913; member of the Railroad Commission from 1913-1923; delegate to the Democratic State Conventions from 1912-1948 and to the Democratic National Convention in 1924; elected to the United States Senate and served from 1923-1929. Senator Mayfield resumed the practice of law in Tyler until his retirement in 1952; and

Whereas, It is the desire of the Senate to extend a warm welcome to Senator Mayfield and invite him to address the Senate and extend to him the privileges of the floor for the day; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of Texas, That Senator Mayfield be, and he is hereby, extended its welcome and that he be invited to address the Senate and enjoy the privileges of the floor for the day.

HARDEMAN  
CALHOUN  
PARKHOUSE

The resolution was read and was adopted.

Senator Hardeman presented the distinguished guests of Senator Mayfield's party to the Senate, including the Honorable Earle B. Mayfield, Jr., his son, Warren G. Moore of Tyler and Dr. and Mrs. Walter F. McCaleb and Colonel C. N. Avery of Austin and then presented Senator Calhoun to introduce former Senator Mayfield.

Senator Calhoun presented former Senator Mayfield as one of his best friends and advisors and long a personal friend of his family to the Senate.

Senator Mayfield addressed the Senate as follows:

Lt. Governor Preston Smith, President of the Senate, and Senators of the State Senate of Texas:

#### THE GREAT AMERICAN EXPERIMENT

From the depths of my heart I sincerely appreciate the invitation to address the State Senate of Texas. In the spirit of this moment, as the old world with its shifting lights moves along its endless journey of time, there comes to me no sweeter thought than the memories that cling around the six years I spent in this august branch of our State government.

Memory has caught up the golden threads of thought and is now weaving on the loom of my heart the happy experiences of 56 years ago when I became a State Senator from the 27th District.

Life's panorama of joys and sorrows spreads out before me like the stars that hold high carnival around the midnight throne and the tenderest feeling that comes to me is the thought of my fellow Senators "long since loved and lost awhile" in the Happy Yonderland "where the rainbow never fades."

The true greatness of our State is not to be measured by her wealth or population, but rather by the deeds of her patriots and the achievements of her citizens. We love Texas, not because of her vast wealth and wonderful resources, but because she is the home of the Alamo, where that noble band of patriots poured out their life's blood on freedom's altar and where no survivor was left to tell of liberty's bloody struggle. We love our State because every foot of her soil is consecrated ground, hallowed by the blood of martyrs, and dedicated to liberty and freedom forever. Not for all the wealth and glory of the world, would we exchange one inch of San Jacinto, "where was born the State that is blest with the dust and bright with the deeds of the downtrodden just."

Having no ambition but to be "first at her feet and last at her service," you have dedicated yourselves to the welfare of our State; you have set an example to the Legislatures of the other States to follow and the execution of your program will carry the name of Texas shining through the gleam of the coming years. The people of Texas appreciate the wonderful services that you have rendered our State and they will place you high on the list of worthy Senators

whose names are an inspiration to the sons and daughters of Texas.

In view of the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court, in which the Court seems determined to strip the States of their last vestige of local self government and make them nothing but outlying provinces, I indulge the hope that I will not be considered antiquated by briefly reviewing the foundation stones on which the American Republic was constructed.

Edmond Burke said: "People will not look forward to posterity who never look backward to their ancestors."

Lord Byron said: "A thousand years scarce serve to form a State; an hour may lay it in the dust."

The Declaration of Independence of the American Colonists, adopted on July 4, 1776, is the greatest declaration of principles promulgated since Jesus Christ preached the Sermon on the Mount. It sounded the doom of tyranny in America and announced to the world the birth of a Nation founded upon the broadest principles of individual liberty and freedom. From the brilliant pen of Thomas Jefferson, there poured forth, with the force of divine inspiration, an avowal of wrongs endured and rights proclaimed that fired the minds of all men with a new conception of liberty.

Our patriotism is fired as we think of the immortal Washington around the campfire of '76, as we go with Paul Revere on his midnight ride, as we hear the voice of Patrick Henry crying in the Virginia Assembly the never-dying declaration—"Give me liberty or give me death," and as we behold Thomas Jefferson, chiseling from the mountain of truth the eternal principle "that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." In panoramic review, we see Lexington, Bunker Hill, Valley Forge, Brandywine and the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. And all for what?—that man might be free and America the cradle of liberty.

The American Revolution was the greatest movement in human history. The expenditure of life and treasure has often been exceeded, but the effect of the Revolution upon the political life of the world is without a parallel. Its Chief result was the birth of the Great American Experiment, the creation of the first successful federal government in history, a government that was destined to expand to the

western ocean within a century and to encircle the globe with its beneficent influence.

On May 25th, 1787, in the same city, in the same building and in the same room from which had been issued the Declaration of Independence eleven years before, the Constitutional Convention, with George Washington as its chairman, held its first regular session. The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution are companion documents. A comparison of these two great documents will show how the wrongs denounced in the Declaration of Independence were forever prohibited by the Constitution. An abler body of statesmen has never assembled on the face of the earth than the patriots who constituted the Philadelphia convention. With an unfaltering trust in God, these noble spirits dedicated themselves to the task that lay before them. The debates were long and bitter. Alexander Hamilton stood for a strong centralized government while James Madison contended for a government of limited powers and that all powers not expressly granted to the general government were to be reserved to the States. When it began to appear that all efforts to create a government would fail, our fathers appealed to the God of Nations to guide them in their deliberations and then was heard in that silent assembly a voice of prayer, asking God to enable them to choose wisely that form of government best suited to carry to the world righteousness and peace. Then was adopted, without further delay, on September 17th, 1787, the Constitution of the United States, a document pronounced by Gladstone to be "the greatest work ever struck off at any one time by the mind and purpose of man."

Speaking of the Philadelphia convention which gave us our dual system of government. Henry William Elson very graphically describes its powers when he says:

"It created, without historic precedent, a dual form of government. It combined national strength with individual liberty to such a remarkable degree as to attract the world's admiration. Never before in the history of man had a government struck so fine a balance between liberty and union; between states' rights and national sovereignty. It was left for our own Revolutionary fathers to join in perpetual wedlock these opposing

tendencies in such a way as to secure the benefits of both." They created a government, large and strong enough to assert its independence among the world powers, to compel respect from others, to preserve order at home, and at the same time to provide real, tangible, local self-government to the various individual sovereign States making up the Nation. We believe the states are distant factors in our scheme of government. There is a function for the National Government to exercise and there is a function for the State. This dual plan of government is a sort of safety valve against political and industrial revolution, and it is the greatest ever devised by the genius of man.

Why should we do away with State regulation and control of business wholly within its confines? Has not almost every great reform in this country originated with the States? Did not many of the states of the Union abolish slavery before it was finally abolished in the Nation? Did not many of the states of the Nation enact effective Pure Food laws long before the Nation passed any Pure Food legislation? Did not a number of the Middle Western States, in the early 70's, undertake rate regulation long before the Interstate Commerce Commission was created? Read the history of progressive legislation in this country and you will find that nearly every great reform has originated with the states. There are good reasons why reforms have originated with the States.

It is easier for a small group of men of moderate means, realizing the value and force of a new line of action, to command the attention and consideration of a State. In order to secure the serious consideration of the same thing by a great nation, it takes many years of agitation and large sums of money; indeed, it is doubtful if a nation scattered across a continent like ours would ever have taken many of these steps for generations to come had it not been because they proved practical and effective when tried in different States. It is only the rich, the extremely powerful, who are able to start out and persuade the Nation along a given line of policy; but if one State adopts a certain policy and it proves to be wise, then another State adopts it, and then another State, and finally it grows until the Nation adopts it. That is the nat-

ural result of our method or system of government.

Let us not forget that the Federal Government owes its creation to the States. The Federal Government might cease to exist and yet the States continue to exist as before. But not so with the Federal Government in case of the destruction or annihilation of the States. With the extinction of the States the Federal Government necessarily becomes also extinct. The States may survive the Federal Government and form another, but it can never survive them. What may be called a union may spring from the common ruins, but it would not be the Union of the Constitution. By whatever name it might be called, whether Union, Nation or Kingdom, it would in reality be nothing but that deformed and hideous monster which rises from the decomposed elements of dead States and which is known by the friends of Constitutional liberty as the demon of centralism, absolutism and despotism.

My plea today is that we remove not the ancient landmarks which were set by the founding fathers, but let us hold fast to our dual form of government, which is the greatest the world has ever known.

Believing that "an educated mind is the guardian genius of democracy," your program, when executed by Governor Connally, will give to the sons and daughters of Texas the finest education that can be found any where in the world and the people of Texas will always hold you in the highest esteem.

As Texans, proud of our heritage, let us never cease our efforts until the Constitution of our country is carried into the home, the school, the lodge, the club, and even the church itself; until every citizen, rich and poor, young and old, shall be made to feel a new sense of personal security in its guarantees and a deeper feeling of gratitude for the blessings which it assures to this and all future generations; until every Texan shall be made to realize that our form of government constitutes the crowning fruition of thousands of years of painful struggle by the common man, to lift himself above the condition of a serf; until he shall be made to see that our Constitution proclaims the greatest truths, the noblest sentiments of any government the world has yet known and until he shall be made to

assume an individual responsibility for its preservation.

The Democratic party has ever been the party of broadest vision and loftiest ideals. The brightest pages of American history are but the proud record of Democratic achievement. Let us, therefore, resolve to uphold the noble traditions of our party and to face the future with the determined purpose of accomplishing still greater things for human liberty and free government among men. I appeal to every Democrat in Texas to forget the minor differences of the past and with our souls animated by a desire only for our country's welfare and with our hearts united by a faith in the imperishable principles of Democracy, let us set our faces flint-like toward the future, with no thought but to join our progressive Governor in carrying on to still greater deeds the glorious party of our father's day.

**Address of Former Senator Earle B. Mayfield Ordered Printed in Journal**

On motion of Senator Hardeman and by unanimous consent the address of former Senator Earle B. Mayfield was ordered printed in the Senate Journal.

#### At Ease

The President announced at 11:25 o'clock a.m. that the Senate would stand At Ease for five minutes.

#### In Legislative Session

The President called the Senate to order as In Legislative Session at 11:30 o'clock a.m. today.

#### Report of Standing Committee

Senator Creighton by unanimous consent submitted the following report.

Austin, Texas,  
May 16, 1963.

Hon. Preston Smith, President of the Senate.

Sir: We, your Committee on Game and Fish, to whom was referred S. B. No. 520, have had the same under consideration, and we are instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass, and be printed.

CREIGHTON, Chairman.

#### Senate Concurrent Resolution 79

Senator Reagan offered the following resolution:

S. C. R. No. 79, Recalling S. B. No. 15 from the Governor's office, and authorizing certain corrections therein.

Whereas, Senate Bill No. 15 has been passed by both the Senate and House and is now in the office of the Governor and requires certain corrections to be made therein; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Texas, the House of Representatives concurring, That the Governor be and is hereby respectfully requested to return Senate Bill No. 15 to the Senate and the Enrolling Clerk be authorized and instructed to insert in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of Section 17 of the bill the words "per annum" after the phrase "Nine Dollars (\$9) per One Hundred Dollars (\$100)" and after the phrase "Seven Dollars (\$7) per One Hundred Dollars (\$100)," and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House be instructed to remove their signatures from the bill and that the Enrolling Clerk of the Senate be instructed to re-enroll Senate Bill No. 15 with the corrections authorized in this resolution.

The resolution was read.

On motion of Senator Reagan and by unanimous consent the resolution was considered immediately and was adopted.

#### House Bill 620 on Third Reading

Senator Krueger asked unanimous consent to suspend the regular order of business and take up H. B. No. 620 for consideration at this time.

There was objection.

Senator Krueger then moved to suspend the regular order of business and take up H. B. No. 620 for consideration at this time.

The motion prevailed by the following vote:

Yeas—17

Bates	Krueger
Calhoun	Owen
Cole	Parkhouse
Crump	Patman
Hardeman	Richter
Harrington	Schwartz
Hazlewood	Spears
Herring	Strong
Kazen	

## Nays—8

Aikin	Moffett
Blanchard	Reagan
Colson	Rogers
Dies	Word

## Absent

Creighton	Ratliff
Kennard	Watson
Moore	

## Absent—Excused

Hall

The President laid before the Senate on its third reading and final passage:

H. B. No. 620, A bill to be entitled "An Act amending Chapter 467, House Bill No. 77, Acts Second Called Session, Forty-fifth Legislature as such has been heretofore amended, being the Texas Liquor Control Act, and being the Act carried in Vernon's Penal Code as Articles 666 and 667, so as to clarify such Act by making plain the intent of those seeking local option elections and providing for a remaining local option status quo in an area where an attempt to legalize has failed; providing a savings clause; repealing laws in conflict herewith; and declaring an emergency."

The bill was read the third time.  
(Senator Spears in the Chair.)

Senator Rogers offered the following amendment to the bill:

1) Amend H. B. No. 620 by deleting the third paragraph on page 2 which reads:

"The minutes of the Commissioners Court shall record the date any such petition is presented, the names of the signers thereof, and the action taken with relation to same. In any election ordered by the Commissioners Court the issue ordered to appear on the ballot shall be the same as that applied for and set out in the petition. No subsequent election upon the SAME issue shall be held within one (1) year from the date of the last preceding local option election in any county, justice's precinct, or incorporated city of town."

and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

"The minutes of the Commissioners Court shall record the date any such petition is presented, the names of the signers thereof, and the action taken with relation to the same. In any election ordered by the Commissioners Court the issue ordered to appear on the ballot shall be the same as that applied for and set out in the petition. No subsequent election upon ANY issue shall be held within one (1) year from the date of the last preceding local option election in any county, justice's precinct, or incorporated city or town."

The amendment was read and failed of adoption by the following vote:

## Yeas—10

Aikin	Ratliff
Blanchard	Rogers
Colson	Strong
Dies	Watson
Moffett	Word

## Nays—20

Bates	Kennard
Calhoun	Krueger
Cole	Moore
Creighton	Owen
Crump	Parkhouse
Hardeman	Patman
Harrington	Reagan
Hazlewood	Richter
Herring	Schwartz
Kazen	Spears

## Absent—Excused

Hall

(President in the Chair.)

Senator Rogers offered the following amendment to the bill:

3) Delete the last sentence of Section 37, page 3 of H. B. No. 620 which reads:

"In any local option election in which it is sought to legalize the sale of alcoholic beverages of one (1) or more of the various types and alcoholic contents in which a majority of the votes cast favor the issue 'Against the legal sale of, etc.' then the sales of all alcoholic beverages which were legal in said county, justice's precinct, or incorporated city or town before the holding of such local option election shall nevertheless continue to be legal."

and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

"In any local option in which it is sought to legalize the sale of alcoholic beverages of one (1) or more of the various types and alcoholic contents greater than any alcoholic beverage theretofore legalized in the County, Justice's Precinct or incorporated city or town in which a majority of the votes cast favor the issue 'Against the legal sale of, etc.' then the sale of all alcoholic beverages which were legal in said county, Justice's Precinct, or incorporated city or town before the holding of such local option election shall thereupon be illegal."

The amendment was read and failed of adoption by the following vote:

#### Yeas—11

Aikin	Ratliff
Blanchard	Rogers
Colson	Strong
Creighton	Watson
Dies	Word
Moffett	

#### Nays—19

Bates	Krueger
Calhoun	Moore
Cole	Owen
Crump	Parkhouse
Hardeman	Patman
Harrington	Reagan
Hazlewood	Richter
Herring	Schwartz
Kazen	Spears
Kennard	

#### Absent—Excused

Hall

H. B. No. 620 was then finally passed.

#### Record of Votes

Senators Blanchard, Moffett, Word, Colson, Dies, Strong, Watson, Creighton, Ratliff, Rogers, Aikin and Moore asked to be recorded as voting "Nay" on the final passage of H. B. No. 620.

#### Reports of Standing Committees

Senator Creighton by unanimous consent submitted the following reports:

Austin, Texas,  
May 16, 1963.

Hon. Preston Smith, President of the Senate.

Sir: We, your Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns, to whom was referred H. B. No. 924, have had the same under consideration, and we are instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass, and be printed.

CREIGHTON, Vice-Chairman.

Austin, Texas,  
May 16, 1963.

Hon. Preston Smith, President of the Senate.

Sir: We, your Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns, to whom was referred H. B. No. 991, have had the same under consideration, and we are instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass, and be printed.

CREIGHTON, Vice-Chairman.

Senator Reagan by unanimous consent submitted the following reports:

Austin, Texas,  
May 16, 1963.

Hon. Preston Smith, President of the Senate.

Sir: We, your Committee on Banking, to whom was referred H. B. No. 997, have had the same under consideration, and we are instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do not pass and be not printed.

REAGAN, Chairman.

Austin, Texas,  
May 16, 1963.

Hon. Preston Smith, President of the Senate.

Sir: We, your Committee on Banking, to whom was referred H. B. No. 394, have had the same under consideration, and we are instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do not pass, and be not printed.

REAGAN, Chairman.

Senator Crump by unanimous consent submitted the following reports:

Austin, Texas,  
May 16, 1963.

Hon. Preston Smith, President of the Senate.

Sir: We, your Committee on Education, to which was referred S. R. No. 284, have had the same under consideration, and I am instructed to report it back to the Senate with the

recommendation that it do pass, and be printed.

CRUMP, Chairman.

Austin, Texas,  
May 16, 1963.

Hon. Preston Smith, President of the Senate.

Sir: We, your Committee on Education, to which was referred S. B. No. 514, have had the same under consideration, and I am instructed to recommend that it do pass, as amended, and be printed.

CRUMP, Chairman.

#### House Bill 991 Ordered Not Printed

On motion of Senator Cole and by unanimous consent H. B. No. 991 was ordered not printed.

#### Vote on Refusal to Concur in House Amendments on S. B. 220 Reconsidered

On motion of Senator Herring and by unanimous consent the vote by which the Senate refused to concur in House amendments to S. B. No. 220 on yesterday was reconsidered.

Senator Herring then withdrew his request for a Conference Committee and by unanimous consent the Senate conferees were discharged.

#### Senate Bill 314 with House Amendments

Senator Owen called S. B. No. 314 from the President's table for consideration of the House amendments to the bill.

The President laid the bill and House amendments before the Senate, and the House amendments were read.

Senator Owen moved that the Senate concur in the House amendments.

The motion prevailed.

#### Senate Bill 521 on First Reading

Senator Owen moved that Senate Rule 114 and Section 5 of Article III of the State Constitution be suspended to permit his introducing at this time, a bill, the provisions of which he explained.

The motion prevailed by the following vote:

Yeas—30

Aikin

Bates

Blanchard  
Calhoun  
Cole  
Colson  
Creighton  
Crump  
Dies  
Hardeman  
Harrington  
Hazlewood  
Herring  
Kazen  
Kennard  
Krueger

Moffett  
Moore  
Owen  
Parkhouse  
Patman  
Ratliff  
Reagan  
Richter  
Rogers  
Schwartz  
Spears  
Strong  
Watson  
Word

Absent—Excused

#### Hall

The following bill was then introduced, read first time and referred to the committee indicated:

By Senator Owen:

S. B. No. 521, A bill to be entitled "An Act authorizing certain state agencies to enter jointly into a contract of lease for a term of twenty (20) years, for land and a building thereon located or to be located in El Paso County, to be used for regional or district offices; and declaring an emergency."

To the Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns.

#### Senate Bill 327 Re-referred

On motion of Senator Herring and by unanimous consent S. B. No. 327 was withdrawn from the Committee on Jurisprudence and re-referred to the Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns.

#### House Bill 524 Re-referred

On motion of Senator Cole and by unanimous consent H. B. No. 524 was withdrawn from the Committee on State Affairs and re-referred to the Committee on Education.

#### Welcome and Congratulatory Resolutions

S. R. No. 554—By Senator Ratliff: Extending congratulations to Mrs. Katherine Godfrey of Spur on Golden Anniversary of Godfrey Motor Company.

S. R. No. 555—By Senator Aikin: Extending welcome to Mrs. Susie Blair of Paris.

S. R. No. 556—By Senator Kazen:



Extending welcome to students, teachers and sponsors of San Isidro High School.

S. R. No. 561—By Senator Watson: Extending congratulations to Lester Louis Levy for civic work in Waco.

#### Memorial Resolutions

S. R. No. 557—By Senator Watson: Memorial resolution for Guy King, Jr.

S. R. No. 558—By Senator Watson: Memorial resolution for William B. Surratt.

S. R. No. 559—By Senator Watson: Memorial resolution for John S. Batte.

S. R. No. 560—By Senator Watson: Memorial resolution for Manton Hannah.

#### Adjournment

On motion of Senator Hardeman the Senate at 12:15 o'clock p.m. adjourned until 2:30 o'clock p.m. today.

#### SIXTY-NINTH DAY

(Thursday, May 16, 1963)

The Senate met at 2:30 o'clock p.m., pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the President.

The roll was called, and the following Senators were present:

Aikin	Krueger
Bates	Moffett
Blanchard	Moore
Calhoun	Owen
Cole	Parkhouse
Colson	Patman
Creighton	Ratliff
Crump	Reagan
Dies	Richter
Hardeman	Rogers
Harrington	Schwartz
Hazlewood	Spears
Herring	Strong
Kazen	Watson
Kennard	Word

Absent—Excused

Hall

A quorum was announced present.

Reverend W. H. Townsend, Chaplain, offered the invocation.

On motion of Senator Aikin, and by unanimous consent, the reading

of the Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

#### Leaves of Absence

Senator Hall was granted leave of absence for today on account of important business on motion of Senator Word.

#### Morning Call Dispensed With

On motion of Senator Dies and by unanimous consent the Morning Call of the Senate was dispensed with.

#### Conference Committee Report on House Bill 48

Senator Dies submitted the following Conference Committee report of H. B. No. 48:

Austin, Texas,  
May 16, 1963.

Hon. Preston Smith, President of the Senate.

Hon. Byron Tunnell, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sirs: We, your Conference Committee appointed to adjust the differences between the House and Senate on House Bill No. 48, have met and adjusted our differences and beg leave to recommend that House Bill No. 48 be passed in the form attached hereto.

Respectfully submitted,

DIES  
BATES  
MOORE  
CREIGHTON  
HALL

On the part of the Senate

FAIRCHILD  
FONDREN  
BUTLER  
SLIDER  
CREWS

On the part of the House

H. B. No. 48,

#### A BILL

To Be Entitled

An Act amending the Texas Motor Vehicle Safety-Responsibility Act relating to the deposit of security following certain accidents, the proof of financial responsibility in certain instances, the suspension of certain licenses, registrations and non-resident operating privileges, and certain penalties; providing for severability; and declaring an emergency.